

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1895—TWENTY PAGES.

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MIND AGAINST MIND

Venezuelan Affair Reaches the Crucial Stage of Its Elucidation.

SKILL IN QUIBBLING NOW COUNTS MOST

Diplomatic Dodging of Points Presented the Game to Be Practiced.

BRITISH CHAMPIONS ARE WELL EQUIPPED

Peers of Their Class to Engage in the Delicate Negotiation.

MONROE DOCTRINE TO BE DISPOSED OF

Olney's Statement of the Somewhat Vague and Elusive Principle to Be Tested in Europe's Political Crucibles and Retorts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—There is no longer any doubt that the State department sent a dispatch to Mr. Hayard last July or August on the Venezuela business. This dispatch, in the usual course of diplomatic affairs, would be read by our ambassador to the British foreign minister, and a copy of it left with him. A formal acknowledgment of receipt might or might not be made. Mr. Hayard was probably instructed to ask for an early reply, and Lord Salisbury would be sure to say that an answer should be forthcoming as soon as he had had time to study the case presented by the United States with that care which proper respect for a friendly government would require.

There the matter would rest so far as Mr. Hayard was concerned. Foreign office clerks would be set to work to look up the Anglo-Venezuelan record. That office is so organized that each one of its under secretaries, of whom there are four, has a specified class of subjects assigned to him. A case of this kind, to which sudden importance has accrued from the presentation of such a dispatch as Mr. Olney's, might be specially referred, and would in that case probably come into the hands of Sir Thomas Sanderson, the permanent under secretary, and for many purposes the real head of the foreign office. Sir Philip Currie, who ruled over this great department from 1889 to 1893, when he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople. The use of the official terms, under secretary and clerk, is apt to mislead the public as to the real importance of these positions. But it will be obvious that an under secretary who presently becomes ambassador at the most difficult capital in Europe, Paris excepted, must be a very able man. Sir Thomas Sanderson, though as unlike Sir Philip Currie as possible, is also a very able man, who has been nearly forty years in the foreign office, except when assigned to special duty outside. One such assignment in his case was in connection with the Alabama arbitration at Geneva in 1871.

MAY WORK IN DIFFERENT LINES.

If he is the official who is pitted against Mr. Olney, the personal side of this controversy will be interesting. Sir Thomas Sanderson is a perfectly trained diplomatist. Mr. Olney is a first-class lawyer, who knew nothing of diplomacy till he was suddenly made secretary of state on Mr. Gresham's death. He will necessarily take a legal view of the Venezuelan dispute. Sir Thomas Sanderson will take a diplomatic view, which includes the legal view and goes beyond it, adding to it the view of the mind of the world and of the negotiation, whose first duty is to conduct every controversy as a peaceful determination of the facts, and whose second duty is to be as dangerous in public affairs as the pure legal mind, especially when it belongs to a man of great force of character, self-confidence, and even, as his Massachusetts friends say of Mr. Olney, stubbornness. He will argue to Lord Salisbury as he would argue to the supreme court, on straight lines. What is legally defensible or provable the lawyer is apt to think universally applicable and capable of enforcement. However, the lawyer and the diplomatist use the same word in different senses. Their minds do not really meet. These are but some of the difficulties arising out of our American habit of manufacturing diplomatists, including not only secretaries of state, but foreign ministers and ambassadors, out of such material as we happen to have at hand. Diplomacy is a profession, in which training sometimes counts for more than capacity. There is, too, in the foreign office a staff, or rather there are many sets of staffs of trained men, there are docketed archives, there are records of all important cases from the beginning down to the latest dispatch, there are masses of ordered information of every kind relating to every possible subject of controversy, and men who know where to lay hands on them and exactly how to use them; men expert in the preparation of minutes and diplomatic briefs, precise and to the point. Our State department is in comparison most meagerly equipped. I have heard more than one secretary of state complain that he was at a disadvantage for these reasons.

THREE SHREWED MANIPULATORS.

Sir Thomas Sanderson may be called an ideal permanent under secretary, exact, learned, lucid, patient, skillful in all his business. He has, of course, all the rest. Our State department is in comparison most meagerly equipped. I have heard more than one secretary of state complain that he was at a disadvantage for these reasons.

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This rather long account of some of the persons concerned in this Venezuelan negotiation on the British side may serve to suggest that we are not going to have a walk-over. The American who relies upon general allies may expect it, but his patriotic expectations will be disappointed. The Monroe doctrine upon which we rest is not yet an accepted part of international law. The first attempt to give it a definite force in any dispatch or other diplomatic communica-

cation addressed by our government to any foreign government.

MONROE DOCTRINE A MYSTERY.

That of itself indicates one of the obstacles we have to encounter. Here is a doctrine, which we regard as well settled and of binding obligation upon all persons concerned, yet the doctrine depends on interpretation, on collation, on the assemblage of several different state papers, and when it has been put into legal English by a legal mind the question remains whether England or Europe will assent to it, and whether it is applicable to the present case. We think we know what we mean by it, but almost every public man in America who has handled the subject puts a different meaning on it, or applies it in a different way to different classes of subjects, or takes one fact and rejects another, or, as ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio did at Tammany hall last Fourth of July, boldly adds new articles of his own. I dwell on these general considerations rather than on the particulars of the Venezuelan boundary question, partly because these particulars are still imperfectly known, and still more because I think it important that we should all try to have a clear notion of the true nature and extent of the task on which the president and his secretary of state are understood to have entered with as M. Emile Olivier said to France early in 1870, a light heart.

SALISBURY IS HANGING BACK.

The general position of the English government has been indicated in London. Lord Salisbury, it can only be said, though the remarks occur in a newspaper, suggests dryly that the American note requires the more careful consideration because its statements and arguments must have been drawn chiefly from Venezuelan sources. Like Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury declares himself willing to arbitrate, but all there is in a refusal to arbitrate, namely, the frontier—but not the right of Great Britain to territory of which she has long been in possession by occupation or under the title she took over by conquest from the Dutch.

There is a suggestion from another source that the English answer is kept back because Lord Salisbury is trying to induce other European powers to join him in a refusal to accept the Monroe doctrine. That is a mere guess, and not a plausible one. Be that as it may, our demand for a particular form of arbitration, or for arbitration covering everything which Venezuela claims, may land us in some curious perplexities. Suppose England refuses, what are we going to do? Logically, the next step would be to propose to submit the difference between us and her to arbitration. We should then go before a tribunal of arbitration in England to obtain a decision on the point whether England ought to arbitrate or not, which comes alarmingly near reducing arbitration to an absurdity.

BARBARISM BROUGHT TO TERMS.

I have left myself room for only the briefest remark on what are still the two cardinal points of European and Asiatic diplomacy. Turkey and China. Both these Asiatic powers have given way, and in both cases a British fleet has proved the best form of moral suasion. England must share with five other powers the credit of bringing the Turk to his knees. She is, however, the one who has most heartily accepted the business, and also the one who put her ships in the water. The sultan might well have lain awake at night listening for the thunder of British guns from that British fleet at Lemnos. He has accepted the ultimatum of the powers, and signed the decree pledging him to reforms in Armenia. He does it in a shuffling way, but does it. If it saves his Mussulman empire, he will be glad to do it. He is about to institute reforms for all parts of his empire and all classes of his people, beginning with Anatolia, no great harm is done. The real difficulty will begin with the execution of these promises, and especially with an effective Christian supervision. Matters in China go more simply. The Chinese, like the Turk, know no argument but force. They are ordinarily as dictatorial as the Turk, or more so, but on a mere question of cutting off the heads of eighteen Chinamen of low caste they can proceed promptly enough. What is really important is that the vigor of Lord Salisbury has made every European life in China safe, and has restored much of the prestige of which recent events had deprived England in the east.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

GUILTY OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

Japanese Government Condemns Its Own Representatives Severely (Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 19.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—The World correspondent is authorized to state that the Japanese government now admits that Japanese subjects have been guilty of serious irregularities in Korea.

The government here was misled by the first reports of its official agents. It was the Sooki alone who were actively concerned in the disturbances in Seoul. Japanese soldiers escorted Tai Wan Kun to the palace and failed to preserve order during the tumult. General Miura, Japan's minister to Korea, is chargeable with gross negligence. If nothing worse. The conduct of the entire Japanese legation at Seoul during the disturbances, and also of the guards and the police, will be subjected to the strictest inquiry. Several arrests have already been made, and others are to follow.

The World correspondent is especially authorized to say that the government of Japan will conceal nothing. It desires that the fullest publicity be given to the circumstances attending the riot, no matter who is implicated.

Russia, France and Germany are wholly satisfied now. The indemnity Japan is to receive for restoring the Leao Tong peninsula to China is fixed at 1,000,000 taels. Japan exacts a pledge that China shall never cede the Leao Tong territory to either Russia, France or Germany.

Marquis Ito, the prime minister, and the other ministers of the cabinet, visited Count Okuma at his residence today, and had a long conference with him. Okuma has been invited to return to the government.

TROUBLE IN CHILI'S MINISTRY.

Concession Granted a Peruvian Company the Cause of a Dispute.

(Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

COLOM, Chile, Oct. 19.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—According to the latest dispatches from Valparaiso, the crisis in the Chilean cabinet continues. Its cause is a difference of opinion between the finance minister, Enrique Maciver, and the foreign minister, Claudio Matte, as to the rights of the Peruvian company to which the congress ceded the privileges of exploiting guano deposits at a certain point. The company maintains that its occupancy of the guano lands should be reckoned only from the date when it was given possession of them by the government. With this the finance minister agreed, and issued a decree accordingly. The foreign minister, however, dissented, contending that the time of occupancy began at the date of the contract. He accused his colleague of causing a pecuniary loss to Chili, to the advantage of foreigners.

INCLINED TO HOLD ON

France Shows No Disposition to Let Go in the Waller Case.

UNITED STATES IS ASKING TOO MUCH

Transcript of the Madagascar Military Court Will Not Be Furnished.

RIBOT GOVERNMENT MAY FALL ON IT

Whole Course of the Campaign Will Furnish Embarrassing Interpellations.

QUEER STATUS OF THE CARMAUX STRIKE

Workmen of the Big Glass Factory Remain Idle While Cavalry Patrols the Town, Which Is Officially Quiet.

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PARIS, Oct. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Telegrams from New York and Washington have revived French interest in and animated the discussion of the Waller case, and the question is likely to prove one of the features of the opening days of the approaching session of Parliament. The budget is not ready, so that the first work or more of the session will be given up to interpellations largely in regard to Madagascar, and, not unlikely, they may result in the fall of the Ribot ministry. Charges freely made in influential quarters of Paris show an almost incredible mismanagement of the war, in which barely a dozen French soldiers have been killed by the bullets of the enemy, but thousands by diseases which ordinary precautions would have certainly largely averted.

As to the Waller case, I have been able to obtain accurate official information as to its present status and prospects, which must have created serious apprehensions in the United States. In the first place the dossier record of the trial of the ex-consul at Tamatave is now in the possession of the French ministry, but they have neither promised nor are at present likely to furnish it to the United States. They take the ground that the court which tried and convicted Waller was one of perfectly competent jurisdiction, as much so, indeed, as any established court in France itself. It was not only not a drum-head or special court-martial, but was a permanent court, established when martial law was proclaimed, and which tried all offenses, the Waller case being only one case of many.

MAY NOT GIVE THE TRANSCRIPT.

The French ministry claims that the American government would have no more right to demand or expect a dossier of the forthcoming trial in Paris of O'Brien for the murder of Waddell, if O'Brien is convicted, than a dossier of the Waller case. In fact they maintain that there is no precedent in diplomatic history of any nation for such a demand, and, indeed, I am informed such demand has been made by but one government. Therefore, if a dossier be finally given to the American government, it will be purely as a matter of courtesy. It is a fact, however, that as such a gift might be construed as a reflection upon both the officials of the court and the military government of Tamatave this may be the insuperable obstacle to its surrender. On the other hand, Ambassador Ruston, of whose even aggressive patriotic enthusiasm there can be no doubt, after his London speech, may be expected to maintain that the circumstances of the Waller accusation and trial were peculiar, in that the French occupation of Tamatave and establishment of a court there did not permit them to try and convict an American citizen who was protected by the terms of a treaty between the United States and the long established government of Madagascar. There is the principle involved of protection for not only citizens of the United States, but any country foreign to attacking nation in various colonial expeditions throughout the world.

GIVES WALLER A BAD NAME.

The Waller case is from the foregoing statement a delicate and complicated one, and its final issue is highly problematical. As to the fact printed here today that the French ministry claim Waller intended should be done, the two Americans would certainly have been put to death in Antananarivo. French officials here say there was no truth in the charge, and express wonder that the American government would intercede in behalf of such a man as Waller. They also had a letter from Consul Wetter to Waller, seized among Waller's effects in which the former recounts the above alleged facts, saying that while he (Wetter) will do everything in his duty as consul in Waller's behalf, he could not, therefore, be expected to do more in view of Waller's treacherous action toward his two fellow citizens.

M. Brunet, deputy for the Isle Reunion, who has interested himself particularly in the Waller case and in Madagascar affairs generally, said to the correspondent of the World today that he would not press his interpellation against the government of the day, but he would not allow the interpellation of the interview of the second secretary of Minister Ruston and Consul Alexander with Waller in prison, as the prison officials pretend did not understand English, but he declared he would interpellate in Parliament against any concession to the United States in the Waller case, further than perhaps to commute his sentence to a short term as a matter of courtesy. Brunet has lived much in Madagascar, and denounces Waller's personal character.

QUINLEN SUBORDINATELY SILENT.

The trial of O'Brien, above noted, promises to be a curious one. During a long incarceration he had preserved stolid silence, making no excuse or explanation of his murdering assault upon his former associate. He has also persistently refused to employ counsel, and a handomely dressed woman from New York recently applied to the United States embassy, stating she had vainly urged O'Brien to allow her to seek legal assistance, and asking the embassy to intervene. Of course, however, nothing could be done in the face of O'Brien's continued refusal. Waddell was equally reticent during the week before he finally succumbed to the three pistol shots, and the cause of the quarrel may never be known. It is fully established that O'Brien is the famous New York bunco man whose escape at Utica created such a sensation a

few years ago, and Waddell is a former gambler of Louisville, Ky. O'Brien's conviction at the trial, which will come on next week, is certain, but he probably will not be guillotined, because of the sentiment toward him as an American citizen.

STARTING CASTELLANE'S CASTLE.

The houses on the plot of land bought from Binder, the carriage manufacturer, by Comte Boni de Castellane have been torn down, and the palace which Jay Gould's money will build on the site, will shortly be begun. The site is one of the best and most fashionable in Paris, at the Avenue Malakoff and Avenue Bois du Boulogne, and is about three-quarters of an acre in extent.

Paris society is rife with rumors this week of another international alliance. Antonio Terry said today that his marriage with Miss Sybil Sanderson is positively arranged for next month, as his present wife's suit for divorce will be granted before then.

Negotiations for the purchase of Dallanigan's Messenger, in which Mr. Kohlman and a Chicago syndicate have been reported as the principals, have fallen through, and the present owner, a rich Englishman, proposes to equip it thoroughly and offer the editorship to some prominent American journalist, and make it a metropolitan Anglo-American newspaper.

STORY OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

The great glass workers' strike at Carmaux has taken a sensational form in the alleged attempt to assassinate M. Resseguier, chairman of the company. The strike is extraordinary among recent labor disputes. Fifteen hundred glass workers have been idle for three months past. The dispute originated thus: Baudou, a member of the Carmaux glass workers' congress, was elected to represent his fellow workers at the national glass workers' congress, which meets in July each year. He gave due notice of his absence to M. Resseguier, and attended the congress. On his return to the factory he was discharged; but since 1884, when the law was passed conferring liberty of association upon French workmen, delegates of workmen's unions have always been allowed to be present at trade congresses, provided due notice of absence were given. Baudou's comrades, therefore, struck work, declining to resume until he was reinstated. M. Pures, socialist deputy for Carmaux, hurried to the workmen's headquarters and urged the men to resume work without delay, contending it to be less costly to pay Baudou's wages out of the union fund until some other employment could be found for him than to employ 1,500 men to draw strike pay for a longer or shorter period. After some hesitancy the men consented and notified M. Resseguier of their willingness to resume work. The latter, however, declined to reopen his factory, and thus transformed the strike into a lock-out. Within a few weeks some \$40,000 were subscribed by the workmen to keep them out of the union fund until some other employment could be found for him than to employ 1,500 men to draw strike pay for a longer or shorter period. After some hesitancy the men consented and notified M. Resseguier of their willingness to resume work. The latter, however, declined to reopen his factory, and thus transformed the strike into a lock-out.

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EVIDENT INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PUSH PROSECUTIONS AGAINST SOCIALIST SPEAKERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The enthusiasm which has been aroused in Alsace-Lorraine over the presence there during the past week of the emperor and empress of Germany has pleased his majesty greatly. At Chateau Ulville, for instance, while the throng of people outside was thickly lining all approaches to the castle and cheering vociferously, the emperor remarked to General von Hahnke: "This looks, indeed, as if it had become once more German soil."

The emperor's manner throughout was pleasant and urbane in the extreme, and the kind words which the empress addressed to the deputation of ladies from Metz seemed to make a deep impression upon them.

While going over the battlefields around Metz his majesty required no explanation, having studied the ground thoroughly, so as to be familiar with every foot of it, naming at a glance the villages, farms and hills dotting the country, remarking: "That was where the brave forty-sixth lost so many men," etc.

The fact that not a single member of the Bavarian royal house was invited to the fetes at Wuerth was much commented upon, and particularly as the late Emperor Frederick personally commanded the Bavarian troops during the war and the latter shared largely in the triumph of the German arms at the battle of Wuerth. The official press furnishes no satisfactory explanation of the fact.

CHIEF POLITICAL EVENT.

Politically the chief event of the week has been the visit of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky to Hubertusburg, Emperor William's shooting place, which is held to be a fact of prime importance. Commenting on this visit, a well informed foreign official said to a representative of the Associated Press: "This visit is much more than one of courtesy. It is intended to show to France and the rest of Europe that the new ruler of Russia means to maintain friendly relations with Germany. Count Lobanoff-Rostovsky left Germany with the conviction that this country's policy is to outguess French policy of peace. He was also enlightened regarding the relations between Germany and Austria. During the audience the emperor repeatedly assured Count Lobanoff-Rostovsky of Germany's keen desire to maintain friendly relations with Russia, and during the dinner which followed his majesty again referred to the subject, remarking in drinking to his guest that he hoped the misunderstandings of the past were forgotten and that they would not recur."

In order to practically test the availability of fast passenger steamers the government has chartered the Hamburg-American line steamship Normannia, and during the autumn and winter will use her in dispatch and reconnoitering service. Four naval officers and a score of other naval men will be detailed to board of her, in addition to the Normannia's regular crew.

BICYCLES FOR THE ARMY.

Each regiment of German infantry is now receiving six bicycles of the most improved construction for use during the army maneuvers and for future use in time of war should there be necessity for them.

The passage of the speech which Herr Liebknecht made before the socialist congress at Breslau, for which he is charged with lese majesty, referring to some recent remarks of his majesty, which the socialist leader described as "an utterance bred partly by ridiculous conceit and partly by burning hatred." The editor of the Hanover Socialist Journal, which was the only publication which dared to print the above remark, has also been arrested and charged with lese majesty. It is the government's manifest intention to deal severely with Herr Liebknecht and also, if possible, to suppress the socialist organ Vorwaerts by legal police interference.

A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN THE PANTHEON AT LEIPZIG ON TUESDAY LAST, AT WHICH HERR LIEBKNECHT WAS THE CHIEF SPEAKER, THE MEETING WAS STOPPED AND THE AUDIENCE WAS DISPERSED BY THE POLICE AFTER THE ORATORS HAD BEEN SPEAKING TWENTY MINUTES.

CELEBRATING THE FALL OF METZ.

The Emperor Frederick Memorial church will be dedicated here on Monday, in the presence of the emperor. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the capitulation of Metz, October 27, as a memorial to Prince Frederick Charles, who captured the city of Metz, will be celebrated in Berlin in grand style. The recruits of the guard corps will swear allegiance the same day. A dinner also will be given.

The emperor has conferred the honor of a special gala court uniform upon the senators of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts. The uniform closely resembles the costume of the veteran senators.

H. Zollner's two-act opera, "Die Ueberfall," based upon an episode of the war of 1870-71, was performed this week at Munich with success by Herr Zollner, director of the New York Liederkreis.

The experience with the two-year military service, according to statements credited to General Bismarck von Siedelfeld, the minister for war, are unfavorable, and the matter, it is claimed, will be brought before the Reichstag.

Yielding to the advice of his friends and lawyers, Mr. Louis Stern of New York, it is understood, has reconsidered his intention of forfeiting his bail, \$9,000 marks (\$20,000), and now intends to undergo the two years' imprisonment to which he was sentenced, in addition to a fine of 6,000 marks, for insulting Baron Tuelgen, deputy commissioner of the Spa at Kessinger. In this case Mr. Stern will undergo his sentence in the state prison at Schwefelburg. But, it is added, he has petitioned for delay, alleging that urgent business requires his presence in New York, and saying that if a suitable time is fixed

APPOINTED COMMISSIONERS.

SIoux FALLS, Oct. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—This morning Judge Edgerton appointed the following United States commissioners: James T. Norton at Elk Point and O. C. Stuart at Chamberlain, vice C. E. Morrow, resigned.

PLEASED THE KAISER

People of Alsace-Lorraine Gave Him a Cordial Welcome.

BAVARIANS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT

Failure to Invite Them to the Ceremonies Causes Much Comment.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LOBANOFF'S VISIT

Was Much More Than a Social Call Upon the Emperor.

BICYCLES ISSUED TO THE ARMY

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Growing Warmer; South Winds.

1. Olney Has a Hard Game.
2. France Inclined to Hold on.
3. Absorption of Alsace-Lorraine.
4. England Deliberately Forces a Crisis.
5. Jim Corbett Released from Custody.
6. Murphy Makes Some New Records.
7. Harry Garfield Wants Time.
8. London's Coming Social Season.
9. Vanderbilt and the Union Pacific.
10. Last Week in Local Society.
11. Omaha Women and Art Affairs.
12. Oil Inspector Hilton's Startling Defense.
13. Affairs at South Omaha.
14. W. C. G. Work Among Railroad Men.
15. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
16. Desperate Work of an Iowa Negro.
17. Divorce Applicants Crowd the Courts.
18. Incidents of the Local Campaign.
19. Switmen Perfect Their Union.
20. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
21. Congressor's Personal Expenses.
22. In the World of Electricity.
23. Amusement Notes and Gossip.
24. Echoes from the Ante Room.
25. Editorial and Comment.
26. Plans for Massing of Troops.
27. Universalism the Spirit of Truth.
28. Commercial and Financial.
29. Chat with Alexander Graham Bell.
30. Weekly Gossip of Sporting Gossip.
31. About Next Season's Wheels.
32. Thrilling Experience of Two Children.
33. Stirring Career of John I. Blair.
34. Mark Twain in Stormy Mood.
35. "A Woman Intervenes."

some months hence he promises to return to Bavaria, undergo his sentence of imprisonment and donate the amount of his bail to the various local charities.

Mr. Henry Gilbert, the United States consul at Liege, Belgium, announces his engagement to Miss Margaret Buelow, daughter of a Prussian general, and since an officer of the guard corps. The family is wealthy, and Miss Buelow has a dot of 120,000 marks.

The merchants of Sonneburg are much offended at the reports in certain American papers of the alleged utterances of Mr. Dwight J. Partello, the United States consul at that place, in which he is quoted as having charged them with systematic undervaluation of the goods which they have exported to America to avoid payment of duties. Merchants have organized for the purpose of Mr. Partello to retract, and in order to obtain other satisfaction. They will interview him on his return to his post from America. In the meanwhile, they have appealed for redress to Frank H. Mason, United States consul general at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, whose territory includes Sonneburg.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE COUNT ITO.

Police at Tokio Unearth a Conspiracy of Considerable Extent.

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TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The police of Tokio have been hard at work since September 20 unraveling an extensive plot against the lives of the prime minister and other high officials. The scheme of assassination included also some European envoys to Japan, some think. The first arrests were made September 25. Four suspects were seized the next day and consigned to Minto province, on the eastern coast, brought in sixty alleged conspirators the following day. The official organ of the government was allowed to state, finally, that a large body of Soshi was concerned in the plot, and that simultaneous attacks were to have been made upon Marquis Ito and a number of his colleagues in the ministry.

Indications that money to carry out the movement had been supplied from a higher source than the Soshi class were found in papers belonging to prisoners named Watanabe and Shinozaki. The prime minister's residence is surrounded night and day by a strong police guard. So are also the houses of most cabinet ministers. The legations of Russia, France, Germany and China are carefully protected.

Count Matsui, depressed by the turn his illness has taken, has asked to be permanently relieved from the foreign ministry. Premier Ito is strongly opposed to his retiring, preferring that he should remain absent on sick leave.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese envoy to China, and Li Hung Chang are diligently discussing the terms of a new commercial treaty. Li Hung Chang is embarrassed because he can get no assistance, for no Chinese official of high standing can be persuaded to join him in forming so unpopular a duty.

The Chinese government has been disturbed by the British demand that the exception penalty of banishment shall be inflicted upon the ex-viceroy of Szechuen for complicity in the Chengtu riots. It is hinted that the court has gone as far as it dares. The members of the Salvation army in Japan have adopted the native costume, with the view of identifying themselves with the mass of the people, but the object is to make them look much more foreign, especially the women, than aliens in general. Their proceedings have as yet excited very little curiosity.

An American trading company is said to have secured the privilege of working twelve of the principal mines in Corea.

KAFFIR SHARES TAKE A TUMBLE.

Still Higher Than a Year Ago in Spite of the Recent Decline.

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LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Economist today, discussing the market of the Kaffir market, compares the prices of shares in thirty companies on Thursday last with those of September 30, and holds that the depreciation of the market value is £16,500,000, or 16 per cent. In spite of this decline, however, some shares still exhibit an appreciation of about £2,000,000 when compared with the price a year ago.

The prince of Wales has been invited to place himself at the head of a movement to celebrate the centenary of a land mark in Masonic history which will occur in 1896.

The United States ambassador, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, left town on Thursday on Friday he was the guest of Captain Lord Charles Bessford, on board the battleship "Magnificent," which went to the North sea for gun trials.

Baron de Hirsch, the wealthy sportsman and banker, has sold his magnificent estate in Hungary to Prince Frederick Charles von Hohenlohe, son of the German chancellor.

At the national cat show at the Crystal Palace this week over 300 cats were shown in nearly fifty classes.

The Daily Telegraph has sent Dr. W. D. Grace